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MAY DAY CELEBRATED WITH RALLIES, NO PARADE

Alia, Others Visit Workers

AU020916 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 2 May 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana, May 2 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia paid visits yesterday before noon to the family of the Hero of Socialist Labour Vesim Xhango, who works at the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine and to the family of Naim Myslymi, miner at the mine of Valias.

During these visits he was accompanied by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and First Secretary of Tirana District party committee Foto Cami and chairman of the trade unions of the District of Tirana Skender Hoxha.

"This Mayday, Comrade Ramiz Alia said to Vesim, the members of his family and his comrades who had come from the combine, is grave for us, because it is the first Mayday without Comrade Enver. The leadership of the party decided that the Mayday parade be not organized this Mayday, but we celebrated it with meetings and rallies, with visits to the workers' families and with the ceremony organised at the "Skanderbeg" Square to name the Pioneers' Organization "Enver's Pioneers". In all these activities we had again Comrade Enver amongst us.

Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the workers of the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine for the attained successes, particularly during these days in the realization of the tasks of the plan. You, the workers of the "Enver Hoxha" Combine", he said among the other things, are in the van, and you deserve to be in the van, because you are a worker center with traditions and bear the name of Comrade Enver. You, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, became also the initiates of the important movement which is being supported far and wide our country "Standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". This initiative has in the first place a great political meaning. It is an initiative which emerged from the fold of the working class and shows of its determination to march on the road of Comrade Enver.

The workers that were present promised Comrade Ramiz Alia that they will always be in the forefront of the work, standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

In the family of the miner Naim Myslymi, Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated all the collective of the coal mine of Valias for the good achievements in realization of the tasks. Comrade Ramiz Alia also stressed that now we have a strong economy, but the possibilities are still greater.

Comrade Ramiz Alia left the workers' families whom he visited seen off with love by many other inhabitants who had come out to greet him. Likewise, yesterday the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani paid visits to the families of the vanguard workers. The members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Prokop Murra, and Llambi Gegprifti also paid visits to the families of the vanguard workers of the District of Tirana.

Yesterday too, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrades Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Pali Miska, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrades Qirjako Mihali and Besnik Bekteshi and the secretary of the Central Committee the party Vangjel Cerrava paid visits to the families of the vanguard workers in the cities of Berat, Vlora, Fier, Rreshen, Shkoder and Korce.

Likewise the members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, leading cadres of the mass organizations, leading cadres of the party and power organs in the districts etc, paid visits too.

The party and state leaders held warm talks with the working people and the members of their families, where it was expressed the great sorrow over the loss of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the determination to march always forward on the correct road of the party, on the road of Enver. They congratulated the working people for the successes they have attained on the front of work and instructed that turning the grief into strength, the working class and all the working people multiply their efforts to carry into effect the targets of the revolutionary initiative "Standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". The members of these families expressed to the party and state leaders the profound gratitude for the great and constant care taken by the party of the working people and promised that they will exert all their forces to apply always in work and life the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, further steeling the unity round the party and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

Officials Attend Events

AU021257 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Tirana May 2 (ATA) -- Yesterday on May Day, the day of the international solidarity of the working people, rallies were organised in the other districts of the country. The working class and all the working people honoured with profound respect and gratitude the memory and immortal deed of the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha and expressed powerfully their determination to score greater successes in all the fields. In these rallies it was once more manifested the unbreakable unity of the people round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, the faith and optimism to make our socialist homeland more flourished and prosperous.

Thousands of workers and mechanizers, builders of ships and sea ports, seamen of the merchant fleet and fishermen, working people of other economic enterprises, veterans, militarymen etc, gathered in [word indistinct] organised in the main square of the "Enver Hoxha" sea port in the city of Durres. They came with the grief over the loss of the beloved leader, but proud of the great honour made to the collective of this port and the entire working people of this district, with the boundless love for our party and the most beloved and respected man, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Present at the rally were also the member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Simon Stefani, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Muho Asllani, the Minister of Communications Luan Babameto and other comrades.

The speech on the occasion was held by Comrade Muho Asllani who expressed the joy of all the people of the District of Durres for the great honour the party made them by naming the sea port of Durres after Comrade "Enver Hoxha" and promised that the working people of this district will work with multiplied forces to realise the tasks in all the fields of life.

In the name of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers and of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, those present were greeted by Comrade Simon Stefani.

It is a great honour for me that today, on May 1st, he said among others, the day of the working class and all our people, the day of the international solidarity of the working people throughout the world to be among you, in the fold of the outstanding collective of the port of Durres, which bears the dear and honoured name of the most beloved son of our hearts, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

After speaking of the brilliant figure of Comrade Enver Hoxha who for half a century, thought, fought and worked for the lofty interests of the people, party and homeland, Comrade Simon Stefani pointed out that the changes made in the port of Durres are great and bear no comparison, just like all this district our entire Socialist Albania have been transformed in the glorious epoch of the party, in the epoch of Enver Hoxha. The sea port of Durres has now a powerful mechanical base for the production of electric crains [as received] of a capacity of many tons and of some other big machineries. It has now a (?working) class of a high ideological, political, cultural, scientific and professional level. The perspectives of the development of the port are [word indistinct].

Comrade Simon Stefani handed over to the director of the sea port the decision on granting the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the party and people to the sea port of Durres.

From the rally, a message was sent to the Central Committee of the party. Then those present at the rally went to the entrance of the port where a slab with the inscription "The Sea Port of Durres' Enver Hoxha" was uncovered by Comrade Simon Stefani.

Comrade Simon Stefani, Muho Asllani and other comrades made a visit to the houses of the outstanding working people of this port.

To celebrate May Day, hundreds of metallurgists of the chemical-metallurgical combine of Lac, schools pupils, etc, gathered in a rally in the square of the combine. Attending were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Rita Marko, the first secretary of the party commiteee of the district, Xhelil Gjoni, the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council Jaho Kasemi and other comrades.

Greeting those present, Comrade Rita Marko spoke of the brilliant figure of the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha and pointed out the determination of the working class and the entire people to march always on the road of the party and to carry forward the achievements in all the fields of life. Then Comrade Rita Marko paid visits to some families of vanguard workers.

ZHIVKOV, ORTEGA, COLLEAGUES BEGIN TALKS

AU021829 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] As early as the very beginning of the Sandinist revolution, the Bulgarian people sided with the cause of the Nicaraguan patriots. Their strong will and manly courage, their indomitable spirit in implementing the legacy of Augusto San[illegible] the admiration of millions of Bulgarian people. The visit of Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, which began today, is a new opportunity for our people to express these feelings.

The talks, which opened at the Boyana Residence, between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the president of the Republic of Nicaragua were also attended on the Bulgarian side by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Andrey Lukanov. On the Nicaraguan side, the officials accompanying President Ortega were present. Issues of bilateral relations and topical issues of the international situation are being discussed.

View Central American Situation

AU030720 Sofia BTA in English 0655 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 3 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, held talks here yesterday on questions of bilateral relations and on international issues.

It was emphasised that the situation in the world continues to be alarming and strained. They also discussed the ongoing arms race, including the aspirations to militarize outer space. The two sides expressed their support for the latest Soviet initiative about a moratorium on its intermediate range missile deployments in Europe and about a cancellation of other counter measures.

Paying special attention to development in Central America, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Daniel Ortega condemned the gross intervention in the internal affairs of Nicaragua by the imperialist forces. Nicaragua's initiatives, aimed to remove tensions from Central America, were highly commended. The two sides spoke in support of the efforts by the Contadora Group and by other states towards a peaceful settlement of the problems in that area.

During the talks Bulgaria reiterated her solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defence of the acquisitions of the Sandinista revolution, for independent development and sovereignty.

Mr Daniel Ortega thanked for the moral, economic and political support rendered to Nicaragua.

The Bulgarian side was represented at the talks by Mr Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Chudomir Alexandrov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and deputy premier, Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy premier, and by other officials.

On behalf of Nicaragua, the talks were attended by Mr Henry Riuz, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (F.S.L.N.) and minister of foreign economic relations, Mr Miguel D'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs, Mr Julio Lopez, chief of the F.S.L.N. International Department, and by other members of the delegation.

Dinner Held

AU021954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave an official dinner at the Boyana Residence tonight in honor of Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua. The two state leaders delivered toasts. The dinner, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, as well as the officials accompanying the Nicaraguan president.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER GANEV VISITS KUWAIT

AU021810 Sofia BTA in English 1701 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, May 2 (BTA) -- The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Kuwait held consultations here. The Bulgarian side was represented by Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, deputy minister of foreign affairs, participated in the consultations on behalf of Kuwait.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the promotion of relations between Bulgaria and Kuwait and considered the opportunities for their consolidation, especially in the economic field. Besides, they exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest.

Mr Ivan Ganev was received by H.E. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

DZHUROV ISSUES ORDER ON MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

AU021423 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 May 85 pp 1-2

["Order of the Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals, and admirals; comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers; comrade workers, employees, technicians, and engineers of the military plants; and officers, soldiers of the reserve forces:

The day 1 May is the combat holiday of labor. It is the day of international solidarity of the working people. On this day working people throughout the world express their loyalty toward proletarian internationalism and their cohesion and irreconcilability in the struggle against imperialism, and for implementing the bright ideals of progressive mankind, for peace, democracy, and socialism.

The 1 May holiday is dear and close to our country's working people. This year it is even brighter and happier because it is being celebrated on the eve of the glorious 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

The workers, agricultural workers, and people's intelligentsia are selflessly working to put into effect the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the national party conference, and the BCP Central Committee February and March Plenums on a better coordination of the advantages of the socialist social system with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution.

On 1 May they will express again their unreserved support of and cohesion around the Leninist April policy of the BCP and its Dimitrov Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, as well as their unshakable readiness to implement the party decisions aimed at the further progress of our homeland.

On 1 May the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army will report new and high successes in combat and political training during the winter training period to the party and the people. The collectives of the military plants and the construction units have achieved new successes in implementing their production plans.

This year 1 May is being celebrated in a complex and tense international situation. The aggressiveness of imperialism is constantly increasing. The United States and NATO are spreading malicious slanders about the USSR, as well as about our country and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community. The imperialist states are intensively arming themselves. The reactionary forces of the West are speaking about a shield, but are preparing a sword to use against socialism, peace, and progress.

The USSR and the countries of the socialist community are answering the adventurist policy of imperialism with a consistent policy aimed at strengthening peace and international security. The recent initiatives expressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his conversation with an editor of PRAVDA, are proof of this. At the same time, noting the predatory nature of contemporary imperialism and the lessons of World War II, the socialist countries are combining the struggle for peace with a constant strengthening of their defensive power.

The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are constantly increasing their vigilance and are working with a high sense of responsibility for maintaining a constant and high combat readiness. They are always prepared to implement their patriotic and international duty and defend the people's peaceful labor and the cause of peace and socialism, in a uniform combat formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact led by the invincible Soviet Army.

Comrade soldiers and commanders! Comrade workers and military employees! Soldiers of the the reserve forces! I greet you most cordially on 1 May -- the holiday of peace and international solidarity of the working people. I wish you good health and even greater successes in implementing the party decisions on further increasing the defensive power of our socialist homeland and worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress.

For marking 1 May, the day of international solidarity of the working people I order the following:

Festive holiday illuminations are to be conducted on 1 May 1985 in our homeland's capital of Sofia and the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna!

Long live 1 May -- day of international solidarity of the working people in their struggle against imperialism, and for peace, democracy, and socialism!

Long live the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the countries of the socialist community!

Long live the heroic and diligent Bulgarian people and their omnirecognized leader -- the BCP!

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

OTECHESTVEN FRONT MARKS 'GENOCIDE' OF ARMENIANS

AU301112 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 26 April carries on page 6 a 2,000-word article by Professor Sarkis Sarkisyan, titled "An Eternally Courageous People of Martyrs," on the 70th anniversary of the Armenian people's "genocide" at the hands of the Turkish authorities, an action which began on 24 April 1915. Prof Sarkisyan describes the historical background of the tragic events, which he terms "a basic factor in the pan-Turkish and pan-Islamic policy."

After providing details on historical events, on the situation of Armenians living in the Turkish territories, and on the actions of the government of "young Turks," which "succeeded in 3 months in accomplishing what its predecessor, Abdul Hamid, could not achieve within 30 years," namely killing about 1.5 million people in 1915 alone, Prof Sarkisyan dwells on the "denouncing of this genocide by progressive worldwide public opinion." He cites prominent figures such as Maksim Gorki, Jean Jaures, Romain Roland, and others, who spoke in defense of the Armenians and quotes from European newspapers on the subject. He further states: "The party of the Bulgarian proletariat also declared itself to be against the genocide." Sarkisyan quotes from the resolution of the 21st Congress of the Party of the Bulgarian Proletariat in 1915 in defense of the Armenian people, and then points out that following the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917 the Council of People's Commissars in Soviet Russia adopted a decree on "measures to support Armenian refugees."

Concerning the Armenians who found refuge in Bulgaria during their persecution, the author stresses follows:

"Some of the Armenians who were driven out of their centuries-old homeland found a fraternal welcome in hospitable Bulgaria. Among our people they not only found well-wishers, but also true friends. They not only found bread and shelter, but work and the opportunity of education, as well as great respect and recognition for their aspirations to freedom, independence, and self-assertion."

The author points out that Armenians in Bulgaria "actively joined the ranks of the Bulgarian proletariat" and described their exploits "as volunteers" in the Balkan war, as well as later on in the struggle against fascism and capitalism."

Describing the benefits and assets enjoyed by Armenians in present-day Bulgaria, where they "have access to all material and intellectual assets of socialist society," the atuhor mentions numerous Armenians who are heroes of socialist labor, professors, inventors, meritorious artists, and cultural figures, and so forth, citing Todor Zhivkov in his "Speech About Bulgaria" in which he said that "'Thousands of Armenians found shelter, home, and a motherland in Bulgaria'."

After describing the "flourishing Armenian SSR," where Armenians "have joined the free labor of the fraternal family of Soviet people," Sarkisyan again returns to Armenians living in Bulgaria, and concludes:

"The grateful Armenians will never forget the fraternal hospitality of the Bulgarian people, the care devoted to overcoming the results of genocide, the care for the thriving of Bulgarian Armenians under the conditions of building socialist Bulgaria. All Armenians are joined together in the fruitful and creative April line of the party in building socialism and communism in Bulgaria. Together with the Bulgarian people they pay their respect to the memory of their forefathers, fathers, and mothers, who immortalized the eternal aspiration of man for independence, social justice, and the comprehensive thriving of all peoples on our planet.

"The genocide committed by the young Turkish nationalists and chauvinists against the Armenian people was denounced by worldwide public and represents a warning against those who still refuse to respect historical truth, who are trying to distort the past and, under different forms, are following their predecessors."

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS

AU021126 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 30 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send the Central Committee of the CPV, the SRV State Council and Council of Ministers, the fraternal Vietnamese people, and you personally our warmest greetings on the 10th anniversary of the victory over U.S. imperialism and the liberation of South Vietnam.

The Bulgarian Communists and people admire this remarkable victory of the Vietnamese people, who after a continuous and selfless struggle for freedom and national liberation under the leadership of the CPV, and with the support of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces throughout the world, put an end to the supremacy of neocolonizers on Vietnamese soil, united their homeland, and proclaimed the SRV.

We rejoice at the fact that despite the constant threats and provocations of imperialism, hegemony, and reactionary forces, the Vietnamese people are confidently marching along the road marked by the Fifth CPV Congress, successfully constructing the material-technological basis of socialism, strengthening their country's defensive ability, and making their active contribution to the struggle for preventing the danger of a nuclear war and for strengthening peace, stability, and good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia.

We are convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to expand and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

BRIEFS

SHERATON-INTERHOTELS CONTRACT -- Sofia, April 17 (BTA) -- Today Interhotels-Balkantourist and the U.S. Sheraton management corporation signed a contract, under which one of Sofia's oldest representative hotels, the Balkan, is to be integrated in the Sheraton Hotel chain. Under the contract the corporation will share in the management and the maintenance of the hotel. This is the first contract which Sheraton conclude with an organisation of a socialist country. Since the end of last year the Hotel Balkan, built 30 years ago, has been closed for remodelling. It will reopen at the beginning of 1986 under the new name of "Sheraton Sofia-Hotel Balkan". The hotel will have 200 rooms, 4 restaurants, 4 conference rooms, a hall seating 300. Its recreation centre will have up-to-date equipment. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 17 Apr 85 AU]

RUDE PRAVO EXTOLS WARSAW PACT EXTENSION

AU021124 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Guarantee of a Peaceful Future"]

[Text] During the past 30 years the Warsaw Pact represented a reliable guarantee of the security, sovereignty, and peaceful development of its member-states and the mainstay of peace in Europe and in the world. On Friday, 26 April, in Poland's capital it was prolonged for another 20 years, with a subsequent extension for yet another 10 years. This provides the socialist countries -- members of this military-political union -- with long-term guarantees and certainty for peacefully building and perfecting developed socialist society. The significance of this event was emphasized by the fact that this time the protocol on prolongation of the validity of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 14 May 1955 was signed by the top representatives of the allied countries. On behalf of the Czechoslovak state and its people, this weighty document was signed by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

The features of the present world are marked by political and economic crises in many capitalist and also developing countries. In this situation the most reactionary circles of imperialism would like to unleash a modern "crusade" against socialism, and the United States and NATO would like to acquire military supremacy over the socialist world. Under these conditions prolongation of the Warsaw Pact's validity was a significant political act -- a factor of stability, security, and peace.

Long-term military and political cooperation and the coordination of foreign-political activity within the framework of the Warsaw Pact ensure favorable conditions for our country both for consolidating its own security and for enhancing its international weight and authority. Czechoslovakia will henceforth also actively participate in the activity of the Warsaw Pact, actively contribute toward deepening the coordination of the foreign policy of the fraternal countries, and do everything necessary to ensure its own security and defense ability, as well as that of its allies.

The fact that the validity of the Warsaw Pact has been prolonged for a period going beyond the present century does not in the least mean that its member-states are orienting themselves toward a long-term division of Europe into two counterposed military groupings. The states of the Warsaw Pact have always declared -- and their top party and state representatives emphasized this again in the communique of their Friday meeting -- that they are in favor of simultaneously dissolving the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and that the first step should be the dissolution of their military organizations.

An emphatic voice resounded from Warsaw on Friday against the armament race, against the growth of tension and distrust, against preparations for delivering the first nuclear strike. The Warsaw Pact states again stressed that they are in favor of developing comprehensive and mutually advantageous international cooperation based on equal rights. These are no empty, merely verbal, declarations of good intentions which are not followed by deeds. In the past 30 years the Warsaw Pact has proved with sufficient clarity that it not only proclaims its peaceful intentions, but also turns them into specific deeds.

There is no other military-political union in the world that develops such systematic enterprising activity as the Warsaw Pact and which submits so many proposals for limiting and reducing the armaments level, particularly the level of nuclear armament for enhancing trust among states and for averting the threat of nuclear conflict. Only one single nuclear power in the world -- the Soviet Union, a member-state of the Warsaw Pact -- has so far undertaken the commitment never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, never to use them against states which do not produce, acquire, or harbor nuclear weapons on their territory.

For 2 whole years the draft treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, proposed in January 1983 at the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, has been "studied" in the NATO capitals. As is known, this proposal is based on the principles of the UN Charter, which 40 years ago were adopted by peoples who had joined forces in the fight against Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The adoption and realization of this proposal are being prevented solely by Western ruling circles' fear that adoption of such a treaty could represent an immense stimulus and encouragement for the ideas of peace, cooperation, and disarmament in Europe, and everywhere in the world.

Those who are now trying to confuse the public in the West by claiming that, allegedly, the long-term prolongation of the Warsaw Pact's validity signifies confirmation of the division of Europe into hostile camps for many years in advance, in reality feel the greatest anxiety that the cold war tendencies which are advantageous for the current American Government could be broken. They fear that in an atmosphere of long-term peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems they would not find it so easy to carry out their costly armament programs, and that they would have to give up their dreams of retaliation against the results of World War II and for the postwar changes on the political and social map of the world. That is also why, even today, they are staking everything on armament, military force, extortion, and diktat.

As the communique of the Warsaw meeting stresses: "As long as the NATO military bloc exists, and as long as European and world peace are under threat, the socialist states will continue to consolidate their defense union and simultaneously strengthen the fight for disarmament and peace, for the disestablishment of military blocs. Their unanimous decision on prolonging the validity of the Warsaw Pact proceeds from the necessity of ensuring the reliable security of the allied countries and their close collaboration in international affairs.

The socialist countries never provoked an armaments race. They never strove, and do not strive today, to acquire military supremacy. But at the same time they will not permit the existing military-strategic equilibrium to be disrupted. Whenever necessary, they will undertake all requirements to ensure the collective defense ability at the necessary level.

The Warsaw meeting was held at a time of culminating preparations for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, which will be a reminder for all progressive and peace-loving people that one must do everything to prevent a repetition of war. In this connection, the Warsaw Pact states recalled something which quite a few people in the West would best like to forget, namely, that states with different social systems, the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as other capitalist countries, united and overcame their conflicts for the sake of defeating the threat represented to mankind by German fascism and Japanese militarism. This proves that international cooperation in the interests of mankind's higher aims is feasible.

The Warsaw meeting, too, sent such a message out into the world. As was stated by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the festive luncheon after the signing of the protocol on the extension of the Warsaw Pact: "In prolonging the validity of the Warsaw Pact, its member-countries again express their firm conviction that the common effort can and must avert war."

Such is the will of our allied countries. This is also the direction in which the policy of the fraternal parties and governments is oriented, as is the entire activity of the defensive union of the socialist states.

CTK VIEWS PROSPECTS OF BONN SUMMIT MEETING

LD022030 Prague CTK in English 1811 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Bonn May 2 (CTK correspondent) -- The economic situation of the seven main capitalist states whose leaders will meet here at a regular summit on Friday will be the central topic.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, French President Francois Mitterrand, Italian Premier Bettino Craxi, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Chairman of the Commission of European Communities Jacques Delors will discuss the high unemployment in the West, problem of international trade and financial relations, including the high U.S. interest rate, and the alarming indebtedness of the developing countries.

There will be parallel session of the foreign and finance ministers of the participating countries.

Predominant among political issues will be East-West relations, especially in connection with the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative for which the United States will seek to gain binding cooperation of its allies in both technological and financial spheres.

Just as at the previous ten summits, the seven countries will pay lip service to the principles of cooperation and economic policy coordination while resolved to continue pursuing their own interests.

The most obvious example is the policy of the United States whose administration has been for years seeking economic growth at the expense of its allies. The high interest rate attracts capital to American banks while the high indebtedness of the United States adversely affects the financial situation at home and abroad, and the strong protectionism in international trade protects the American market and industry against foreign competition. Former West German Economy Minister Otto Von Lambsdorff said that when the Bonn summit fails to agree on effective measures against protectionism, the next summit will be held under a pile of fragments of broken trade policies.

Unprecedented security measures have been intensified after a time bomb was discovered in Bad Godesberg, the diplomatic quarter of the West German capital. The summitteers will be brought to the Chancellery building in armoured helicopters, and the government quarter has been hermetically sealed by an estimated ten thousand police.

Several democratic and peace organizations plan protests in Bonn for the two days of the summit.

HONECKER SCHEDULED TO VISIT USSR 4 MAY

LD021918 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, will go to the USSR for a friendship visit on 4 May. He was invited by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium.

LEADERS ISSUE STATEMENT ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD021831 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 May (DPA) -- In a joint statement on the results of the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states on 26 April, the SED Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers stated on Thursday:

"The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers received the report by the GDR delegation on the course and results of the Warsaw meeting. They approved the report and fully endorsed the activity of the GDR delegation under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

"It was stressed with great satisfaction that the results of this meeting are of particular importance for the further strengthening of the socialist community and its unity and cohesion, as well as for increasing the effectiveness of its peace policy. With the signing of the protocol on extending the period of validity of the Warsaw Pact, the unshakable nature of the alliance of the member-states for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance was unanimously underlined. Its further comprehensive strengthening and consolidation is indispensable, as long as the most militant forces of imperialism step up their policy of confrontation and arms escalation, work out ever new aggressive doctrines, and endanger European, as well as world peace.

"The Warsaw Pact is an alliance that threatens no one. It serves to protect peace. In its 30 years of activity it has proved itself as an irreplaceable and reliable protector of the revolutionary achievements of the socialist states, as a guarantor for the fact that Europe is living through the longest period of peace in its recent history.

"Decisive initiatives for a lasting peace have consistently emanated from the Warsaw Pact. The coordinated foreign and security policy of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact have proved to be, and still prove to be, the decisive factor in thwarting the plans of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The military-strategic balance reached, mainly due to the achievements of the USSR, is of historical significance and a necessary precondition for peace and security. The alliance partners will thus preserve it securely now and in the future.

"The meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states took place at a time marking the 40th anniversary of the crushing defeat by the forces of the anti-Hitler coalition over Hitlerite fascism and its insane attempt to achieve world domination. In this victory the Soviet people made the decisive contribution. The peoples of many other countries made immeasureable sacrifices. The bitter lessons of World War II are ubiquitous, especially in the present-day, and of the greatest topicality. As in the hour of the founding of their defense alliance, the socialist states stand by their irreversible principle that war must be combated before weapons speak.

"With the results of the Warsaw meeting of their leading representatives, the allied socialist countries once again prove their firm desire for peace. They underlined their determination to continue to jointly seek ways of averting the danger of a nuclear war. An end must be put to the arms race on earth, above all in the nuclear sphere. Realization of U.S. plans to transform space into a new source of war danger must never be permitted. The Warsaw Pact states renew the call to return to detente and cooperation in international relations. Their constructive proposals point the way to this. The allied socialist states will continue dialogue with all forces of reason and realism in order to promote comprehensive cooperation in the interests of averting the nuclear danger, the preservation of world peace and international cooperation.

"The USSR's latest proposals offer a real opportunity to bring about a change for the better. It was strongly and unanimously supported at the Warsaw meeting by all participants. It is necessary for the NATO states to respond to these proposals constructively and in the same spirit. The existence or nonexistence of mankind is at stake. The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers state that the GDR will, as before, comprehensively and reliably fulfill its obligations within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

"The necessary tasks arising for the GDR from the signing of the protocol extending the period of validity of the Warsaw Pact, were decided on."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON PURPOSE OF PACT

AU021447 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 95 p 2

[Editorial: "Shield of Socialism, Source of Strength and Peace; on the Meeting of Party and State Leaders in Warsaw"]

On 26 April, a decision was made in Warsaw that is very significant for the life of the peoples in our community of states and for peace in the world. The party and state leaders of the fraternal countries signed the protocol extending the period of validity of the Warsaw Pact for the next 20 years, with a subsequent extension of another 10 years. It was thus affirmed that our friendship and defense alliance is unshakable.

Right after his return from Warsaw, Erich Honecker declared at the mass rally devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the former fascist penitentiary of Brandenburg-Goerden: "The Warsaw Pact states have extended their alliance, which has existed for 30 years and has stood its test in the service of peace and security, by additional decades. Our concerted foreign policy gives first priority to the recovery of the international situation, to steps of disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Thus, the GDR, too, actively contributes to the search for realistic solutions to the problems related to this."

The meeting of the highest representatives of our parties and states is most closely linked with the 40th anniversary of the victory and of the liberation. The 4 decades bring out clearly the greatness and significance of the liberation action of the Soviet people, who in the struggle of the anti-Hitler coalition against the brown plague carried the main burden and made the greatest sacrifices. Victory over fascism, for which the freedom-loving peoples paid a high price, initiated world-historic changes. Socialism became a world system. It achieved the military-strategic balance vis-a-vis imperialism, on which peace has been based.

In Europe today there are many generations who know war only from books. They, too, must always heed the lessons from the struggle of the anti-Hitler coalition for victory over fascism. The longest period without war in this century is to continue. That is what the Warsaw Pact states are striving for with all their might. By extending the period of validity of their alliance they extend at the same time the validity of their joint peace policy.

Three of the 4 decades since Europe's liberation from fascism have been essentially influenced by the Warsaw Pact. On 14 May 1955, 6 years after the founding of NATO, the "Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance," which has gone down in history as the Warsaw Pact, was concluded. At that time the member-states committed themselves in the spirit of sincere cooperation to participate in all international actions that are aimed at safeguarding world peace and security. They advocated measures for general disarmament, especially a ban of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

Today it can be said with full justification: The Warsaw Pact states have consistently adhered to the originally proclaimed goals. With their coordinated foreign and security policy they have at all times foiled the plans of the most aggressive imperialist circles, and have shown the real road to peace and security.

In 1966 the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee proposed a European conference on security and cooperation and thus picked up a plan originally broached as early as the fifties as an alternative to the NATO policy of dividing Europe. Helsinki then pointed the way to detente. With its Prague Declaration 2 years ago, our alliance pitted against the imperialist confrontation and intensive armament course its strategy for safeguarding peace. The correctness and attractiveness of this peace program have been fully confirmed.

For 3 decades the Warsaw Pact has been the reliable shield of the revolutionary achievements of all fraternal socialist countries. This is of particular importance for the GDR, which, situated at the borderline between socialism and capitalism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, has been exposed again and again to massive direct and indirect attempts at interference by the enemies of socialism. Our alliance ensured the optimal external prerequisits for construction. Although international conditions have become more complicated, the countries of our community have the material and moral strength both to resolve the growing tasks of socialist construction and to ensure defense under any circumstances.

As long as the NATO military bloc exists and peace in Europe and in the world continues to be threatened, the socialist states will consolidate their defense alliance and at the same time intensify the struggle for disarmament and peace, for the elimination of the military blocs, the communique of the Warsaw meeting declares. The unanimous decision to extend the period of validity of the Warsaw Pact is dictated by the necessity to guarantee the reliable security of the allied countries and their close collaboration in international affairs. It goes without saying: Depending on the degree of the military threat, we will continue to take the necessary measures to keep our collective defense capability at the required level. In Warsaw it was made clear again that our community does not strive for military superiority, but that it will not allow superiority over itself, either.

The delegations of the Warsaw Pact member-states led by Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Nicolae Ceausescu, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Gustav Husak from their Warsaw meeting have extended their hands to all those who also sincerely want peace. In the present international situation, the communique says, it is more than ever necessary to pool the efforts of all peoples and states, of all peace-loving forces, irrespective of their political orientation, to prevent the world from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe. Mankind has arrived at a crossroads.

The Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States are at present the decisive forum of the East-West relations. The latest initiative of the USSR testifies to the constructiveness of the socialist peace policy. The far-reaching steps proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, including the moratorium in the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and the suspension of countermeasures, are extraordinarily important for bringing about a turn for the better, a turn to the alternative to nuclear war.

Commenting on the Geneva negotiations, whose first round has just ended, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said in Warsaw: "We have already proposed that both sides, as a start, reduce their strategic offensive weapons by one-quarter. We would not have any objections, either, to effecting an even more far-reaching reduction on both sides. All this is possible if no arms race in space begins, if space remains peaceful."

The Soviet proposals are indeed a great opportunity for all peoples. The Warsaw Pact member-states advocate resolute steps to halt the arms race and to get disarmament going. They are ready to cooperate with all forces of reason, realism, and goodwill. They are in favor of creating a wider scope for the application of the principles of peaceful coexistence and of reasserting calculability in international relations. They are for dialogue with other states in order to promote confidence, to further a comprehensive international collaboration, and to ensure peace and security in the world.

The Warsaw meeting, which passed in a climate of friendship and mutual agreement, has confirmed the unity of views of the participants on the key problems of European and international politics. It manifested the unshakable cohesion of our socialist alliance.

By extending the period of validity of the Warsaw Pact until the next century, the party and state leaders of the participating states have comprehensively lived up to their responsibility for strengthening socialism and for safeguarding peace. Strong stimuli are emanating from the meeting to make the collaboration of the fraternal countries still closer and to further intensify their offensive for safeguarding peace.

At the meeting in the Polish capital Erich Honecker emphatically affirmed that the GDR will continue to be a reliable alliance partner. It will make every effort to strengthen the fraternal alliance. It will continue to actively make its contribution to the common peace policy. And, as is shown by the reaction to the results of the meeting everywhere in our country, the GDR citizens, every one of them in his place, will do everything in their power to support this good policy with their own deeds.

MAY DAY ACTIVITES OF U.S. DIPLOMATS PROTESTED

U.S. Charge in Warsaw Summoned

LD021756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the United States in Warsaw was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. He was handed a protest note in connection with the participation by two employees of the American diplomatic and consular service in Poland, on May Day of this year, at the head of an illegal parade.

The note states that in Krakow Province yesterday, in Nowa Huta near the Church of Our Lady of Czestochowa, at the corner of Andrzej Struga and Wlodzimierz Majakowski Streets, Civic Militia functionaries isolated the leaders of an illegal parade who were behaving aggressively. Fifteen participants were arrested at 1610 hours. The reason for their arrest was their shouting anti-state slogans, carrying banners with hostile inscriptions, and scattering leaflets.

Among the participants in this 15-person group, whose identity was checked at the Nowa Huta office of Internal Affairs, participants were identified as American diplomats. They were William Harwood, first secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and David Hopper, consul at the U.S. Consulate in Krakow. Both were released immediately after their identity had been determined, because of diplomatic immunity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has declared in its note that the activity by these two employees of the American mission in Poland is a glaring violation by them of their diplomatic status and of fundamental international norms and customs. It is an impermissible interference in the internal affairs of our state and is contradictory to the principles of diplomatic or consular activity. It is, unfortunately, another mainfestation of the true stance of the United States regarding Poland. This stance still means retention of the main economic restrictions, propaganda aggression, stubborn and continued interference in the internal affairs of our country; activity aimed at destabilization; and support for anti-state forces carrying on activity in conflict with the law.

Some so-called American diplomats in Poland, instead of acting to promote the improvement of relations between both states in accordance with binding international law, preferred to take part in an illegal parade, shouting anti-state slogans, carrying banners with hostile inscriptions, and scattering leaflets. This kind of activity by American diplomats in Poland cannot fail to burden relations between Poland and the United States, which, through the fault of the United States, are in a critical state.

CIA Involvement Seen

LD021900 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 May 85

[Excerpts] The charge d'affaires of the United States in Warsaw was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. He was handed a protest note in connection with the participation by two employees of the American diplomatic and consular service in Poland, on May Day of this year, at the head of an illegal parade.

Poles want to live in peace and calm. They expressed this once again during yesterday's May Day parades. But calm in our country does not suit everyone. There is no lack of people who are prepared to blacken the name of their own homeland for American dollars. However, there are fewer and fewer of them; among these are Kurons and Jaworskis.

American propaganda aggression over air waves financed by the CIA,Radio Free Europe, or Voice of America is yielding fewer and fewer results.

In this situation, on the recommendation of their paymasters in Washington, CIA agents themselves are throwing off their disguises and trying to do work which they cannot give to anyone else. That's just how it was yesterday in Nowa Huta. The fact that their activity is in conflict with the elementary principles of diplomatic status has no meaning. In the introduction to the Vienna Diplomatic Convention of 1963, it is stated that diplomats should act to promote the development of friendly relations between their country and the state in which they are accredited.

Yesterday's behavior by Messrs Harwood and Hopper is another manifestation of the true stance of the United States regarding Poland: a stance that consists of maintaining the main economic restrictions, propaganda aggression, stubborn and continued interference in the internal affairs of our country; and support for antistate forces carrying on activity in conflict with the law. The behavior by the first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and the U.S. consul in Krakow cannot be described as anything other than political provocation; all the more so since we still have vivid memories of the incident concerning Colonel Myer, military attache of the U.S. Embassy in Poland, who several weeks ago was caught together with his wife in the act of filming military installations.

Relations With U.S. 'Bad'

LD021812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 May 85

[Andrzek Walatek commentary on reported activities of U.S. diplomats in Poland on May Day]

[Text] The 1 May incident involving two U.S. diplomats in an illegal parade is fairly unusual because it does not often happen that diplomats accredited to a given state take part in demonstrations against that state. This is an obvious violation of the principles of international law, which state without ambiguity that diplomats must not abuse their immunity. The Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations states that all persons benefiting from diplomatic privilege should observe the laws of the state to which they are accredited and requires them to not interfere in its internal affairs. A similar clause can be found in the consular agreement signed between Poland and the United States. It says that a consular official will carry out his tasks only when they are not in conflict with the current laws.

It is hard to suppose that the two American diplomats did not know about this, all the more so since the Department of State is known, on the good side, for the excellent training of its officials. So, in light of the documents presented, everything was different. We do not think the American diplomats were poorly trained. Political emotions won the day over the principles binding on diplomats. Or maybe it was something different from that again? Unfortunately, it will not improve the bad relations between Poland and America. It will not improve them, and it is not our fault.

DISSIDENTS KURON, JAWORSKI GET 3-MONTH SENTENCES

May Day Activities Reported

AU021620 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 2 (AFP) -- Jacek Kuron, a top Polish dissident, was sentenced today to three months prison here for disturbing the peace during May Day celebrations in Poland where thousands turned out for anti-government protests.

Mr. Kuron, aged 51, founder of the KOR Committee for Social Self-Defense, was arrested yesterday after leading a march of some 10,000 protesters through the capital. He was convicted of "disturbing the peace and refusing to obey police orders to disperse." However, he reportedly had helped disperse the protesters after negotiating with police in the Warsaw demonstration, the largest since maritial law was clamped on in December 1981.

Mr. Kuron, who has spent 10 of the past 20 years in jail for his political activities, last night suffered a sudden rise in blood pressure and was put under medical surveillance, dissident sources said. There was no detailed report on his condition.

Former Solidarity leader in the capital's steelworks factory Seweryn Jaworski, 54, who led the march with Mr. Kuron, was among some 50 protest leaders arrested throughout Poland and was expected to appear in a police court today.

Protests turned into street battles against police when special anti-riot squads, or Zomos, were sent in to disperse crowds in several cities, including Gdansk and Poznan. Dissident sources said at least two people were seriously injured in Gdansk, home of the outlawed Solidarity union, where some 2,500 demonstrators clashed violently with police.

No official figure on the number of arrests was released, but Solidarity supporters reported up to 50 arrests in the Baltic port of Gdansk, in Nowa Huta, an industrial suburb of Krakow, Lodz in central Poland, and the western city of Poznan. Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said today the "counter marches" meant to offset official parades had "failed". Mr. Urban said yesterday only "several dozen" people had been taken into pre-emptive police custody. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, whom police prevented from taking part in the demonstrations, said a "massive number" of dissidents had been picked up before the May first celebration to abort the demonstrations.

Warsaw TV Report

LD021816 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] The magistrate's court attached to the Chief Administrative Office of the Warsaw District of Zoliborz today examined, under summary procedure, applications for the punishment of those persons who on May Day caused a breach of public order. Among others, the magistrate's court imposed basic penalties on Jacek Kuron and Seweryn Jaworski -- 3 months' imprisonment each, and an additional penalty for making the judgment public. They were also ordered to pay court costs.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CANCELS POLAND VISIT

LD021405 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Brussels, May 2 (TANJUG) -- Belgium's minister of foreign affairs, Leo Tindemans, has called off his visit to Poland, dissatisfied with his hosts' reply to his request to meet with representatives of the dissolved Solidarity trade union while in Warsaw. Belgium's dissatisfaction seems to be increased with the fact that a meeting between Tindemans and Gen Jaruzelski was dropped from the programme because of the general's being too much engaged.

Belgium's official circles are shifting the responsibility for this onto Warsaw. For, being pointed out here today is that Tindemans' contact with the dissolved Solidarity trade union is being refused, whereas that was made possible earlier for the British and Italian foreign ministers.

Being inferred from this fact here is that, in all likelihood, involved is a turn of some length by the Eastern European countries from Belgium because of Belgium's recent consent to the arrival of U.S.-made cruise missiles.

PPR-U.S. TRADE COMMITTEES RENEW DISCUSSIONS

LD012215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] In the Polish chamber of foreign trade a joint session of the executive committees of the Polish-American economic council has been held. This is an organization of industrial and commercial circles in Poland and the United States set up with the aim of promoting trade. The state of mutual trade was assessed. The legal and financial factors that determine economic cooperation were also discussed.

Representatives of Polish enterprises emphasized the need to remove a series of obstacles to the American market which stem from the United States Administration's continued policy of restrictions. The American industrialists, for their part, were interested in implementation of the economic reform in Poland and in the progress being made in stabilizing the economy of our country. Both sides concluded that the work of the Polish-American economic council will continue.

The current session was the first joint session of the executive committee of the council following a hiatus of several years.

STATE COUNCIL RATIFIES WARSAW PACT EXTENSION

LD021806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] The Council of State has ratified the protocol extending the period of validity of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid Treaty signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955. The protocol was signed in Warsaw on 26 April this year by the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states.

The Council of State stressed the historical importance of maintaining in force the treaty for the next 20 years, with the possibility of an extension for a further 10 years. This fact is of fundamental importance for the security of Poland and the states of the socialist community, and for the maintenance of peace under the existing international conditions.

The Council of State stressed that the Warsaw Pact, in the 30 years of its existence, has been an infallible base for the consolidation and development of broad cooperation between member states, ensuring for them conditions for peaceful development, security, and inviolability of their borders.

On ratifying the protocol, the Council of State pointed out that the extension of the period of the Warsaw Pact in the present form does not constitute a division of Europe and the world into opposing military blocs, but is an important instrument in the preservation of international peace. Poland, together with its allies, continues to support the idea of simultaneously disbanding the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and, as a first step, disbanding their military organizations. However, as long as the NATO military bloc exists and there is a threat to European and world peace, socialist states will continue to consolidate their defense alliance.

The Council of State drew attention to the unanimous position of the allied states concerning the need for simultaneous development of international activity aimed at slowing the arms race, achieving disarmament, and returning to the policy of detente in international relations.

IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION WITH USSR VIEWED

AU022116 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Apr-1 May 85 p 1

[Zygmunt Slomkowski article: "For A Favorable Future, for Peace"]

[Text] Last Saturday's meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev was of enormous importance for cooperation between our two parties and states. Within the socialist community personal contacts between leaders, which make it possible to directly exchange views, have become a permanent mechanism of interparty and interstate relations and constitute an incentive for developing and strengthening cooperation. The Polish-Soviet meeting in Warsaw was held at a historic time, immediately after the signing of the protocol on extending the period of the Warsaw Pact. This circumstance imparted special significance to the meeting because it stressed that bilateral cooperation is one of the foundations of the strength of our socialist community.

In recent times we have had an opportunity to sum up the results of 40 years of Polish-Soviet cooperation. In Poland's long history we have never had such achievements in relations with any other country -- achievements that would in such a specific manner and with such strength support our efforts in developing and modernizing our country and that would ensure for us 40 years of peaceful and secure existence within permanent and inviolable borders. We have been aware of the correctness of this cooperation from the very moment when People's Poland came into existence and when the USSR's political support was instrumental in recovering our western and northern territories.

Later on, this cooperation was always an extremely important fact in our reconstruction after the war and in the expansion of our economy. It passed its test with flying colors in the difficult periods when imperialism tried by means of blackmail and economic sanctions to undermine the achievements of socialist construction and to turn our country into a counter in its games. It was precisely the USSR that gave us financial and economic assistance, which helped us overcome the greatest obstacles. The USSR's commitments are firm. As the communique on the Saturday meeting states, "The Soviet side confirmed its unchangeable solidarity with the struggle of the PZPR and the Polish working people to fully overcome the crisis, to promote stability, and to consolidate the position of socialism."

And if today we are able with optimism and certainty to map out our program to the end of this century, this is so because we possess valuable tools in the form of long-term plans for cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries. That is why strengthening this cooperation is an unceasing process. W. Jaruzelski and M. Gorbachev stressed that in view of new tasks, our cooperation should pay special attention to "those branches of production that determine technological progress, ensure accelerated economic growth, and, on the basis of this, help to increase the working people's living standards." This is because the good of society is the overriding goal of our parties and countries.

The prospects of peaceful development up to the year 2000, which were stressed during the meeting of the Polish and Soviet leaders, indicate the focus of attention of our two states and of the entire alliance of the socialist community. This is precisely why the preservation of peace is not only a program, but also a material fabric of these prospects. The decision made at the Warsaw meeting of the party and state leaders of the socialist community and the Soviet proposals aimed at halting the arms race help to strengthen this fabric.

The USSR and Poland are among those members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition who suffered the greatest proportional and absolute losses in life and materials. W. Jaruzelski and M. Gorbachev's reference to those times constitutes above all a warning against those who indulge in visions created by the spirit of imperialism and revanchism. Countering attempts to undermine the territorial-political realities in Europe is a struggle to nip in the bud plans for a war of aggrandizement and to erect a barrier against those who want to endanger our security. This idea was reflected by the meeting of the Polish and Soviet leaders. This was because whatever creates a danger to peace is of greatest concern to the socialist community.

At the Saturday meeting Comrade W. Jaruzelski invited Comrade M. Gorbachev to pay a friendly visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The brief words of the communique reflect above all the efforts of our two parties and countries to intensify their cooperation, which helps promote the prosperity of our two peoples and peace.

SEJM ON USSR TREATY, NEW CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL

LD291034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0855 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The 64th session of the Sejm of the PPR opened just after 1000 today. Henryk Jablonski is present at the session.

Opening the deliberations, Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa referred to the important event of the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member states and the signing of a protocol on the extension of the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid. Stanislaw Gucwa stressed that the jointly worked out and consistently implemented peaceful foreign policy of the Warsaw Fact member states plays a decisive role in preserving peace in Europe and the world. He stated that, particularly at present, it is essential for all peace-loving forces to pool their efforts, regardless of their political orientation. The Warsaw Pact is for Poland the guarantee of her independent existence and secure borders. The Sejm welcomes with great satisfaction and fully supports the important decisions contained in the documents unanimously approved by the party and state leaders in Warsaw on 26 April, Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa declared.

The deputies' bill on the constitutional tribunal was then tabled by Deputy Witold Zakrzewski. He said among other things that the bill is an institutional guarantee that the system is within the rule of law. The creation of a constitutional tribunal to ensure that acts are in accordance with the Constitution, and other normative acts with laws and the Constitution, is also an important factor in consolidating the socialist rule of law and an expression of the concrete implementation of the program of renewal. The speaker did not go into greater detail about the beginning of establishment of a constitutional tribunal. He stated that the creation of this body was supported by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The idea of creating the tribunal was put forward for some time by the Democratic Party and found expression, among other things, in the resolution of that party's 12th congress. It also gained support at the first Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth Congress. The speaker recalled (?the course) of the work on the draft, which lasted from March 1982 to March of this year. On 14 March 1985, the bill was given a first reading in the Sejm and was then the subject of detailed analysis by the Extraordinary Commission of Deputies. At today's session, the Chamber will approve the final form of the act.

A discussion then began. First to speak was Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki.

He stated among other things that the constitutional tribunal will help increase the standing of the Constitution and will exert control over the administration in the sphere of legislative activity. It is expected that this will help set this sphere in order and streamline its work, Sylwester Zawadzki stated. The Sejm will define in the act the powers of the tribunal and its composition.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ESTABLISHES PRESS COUNCIL

LD021835 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has set up a Press Council. Its tasks will include submitting views and proposals, particularly concerning implementing freedom of speech and publication; direction in development of the mass media, publications, printing, distribution and dissemination, paper economy, and other recording means; research into the scope of information needs of the community; shaping and observing journalists' professional ethics; conditions of professional work being performed; coordination in the development of work research; and education for the needs of the mass media. The term of office of the Press Council is to last 3 years.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT; TALKS EVALUATED

AU021348 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Apr-1 May 85 p 6

[PAP report: "The DPRK Foreign Minister Has Completed His Visit to Poland"]

[Text] On 29 April, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier and foreign minister of the DPRK, has ended his several-day official visit to our country. At Warsaw's Okecie Airport, the Korean guest was bid farewell by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs.

A PAP journalist learned that during the visit the PPR and DPRK foreign ministers held talks during which they informed each other about the situation in their countries, discussed the state and prospects for developing cooperation between both states, and exchanged views on current international problems. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Minister S. Olszowski spoke about the current situation in Poland and about the efforts of the PZPR and the PPR Government to overcome existing difficulties and further stabilize life in the country.

The Korean side assessed highly the efforts of the Polish people, party, and government to overcome the difficulties and strengthen socialist construction, and the Koreans expressed the conviction that the Polish people will achieve further significant progress in all spheres of political, social, and economic life.

Minister Kim Yong-nam informed the Polish side about performance of the future tasks defined by the Sixth WPK Congress and of the Second 5-Year Plan. The Polish side expressed deep satisfaction at the achievements of the Korean people in building a socialist society.

At the same time, the Polish side confirmed its unchanging support for the initiatives of the WPK and DPRK Government aimed at removing tension on the Korean peninsula and at a peaceful unification of the fatherland on the basis of democratic principles and without outside interference.

Ministers Stefan Olszowski and Kim Yong-nam noted with satisfaction that relations between states are developing successfully in all spheres in the spirit of traditional friendship, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and in accordance with the programmatic line of both parties.

It was stressed that the talks held by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and Kim Il-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president, during last year's visit to Poland by the DPRK party-state delegation were of particular importance for the further development of Polish-Korean relations.

Stefan Olszowski and Kim Yong-nam expressed concern over the continued tension in international relations as a result of imperialism's efforts to achieve superiority over the socialist world and alter the strategic balance of forces to its advantage.

Just like all the socialist states, Poland and the DPRK speak out unanimously in favor of a return to realism, detente, and peaceful coexistence in international relations. Both countries accepted with full approval and support the recent Soviet initiative for a moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, as well as the proposals of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev concerning offensive strategic resources and space weapons. This is another and particularly meaningful sign of the goodwill and consistent activity of the USSR and the socialist countries to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Minister Kim Yong-nam expressed sincere thanks for the hospitality and warm welcome accorded him by the PPR Government and invited PPR Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski to pay an official visit to the DPRK. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

MOKRZYSZCZAK VIEWS ACCOUNTABILITY CAMPAIGN TRENDS

LD281435 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] [Unidentified presenter] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo met on Tuesday. One of the topics of the meeting was an assessment of the course of the accountability campaign in the PZPR. Perhaps I should remind listeners that, in accordance with the changes in the statute passed by the ninth extraordinary party congress, all party echelons to voivodship level have an accountability campaign in the middle of their term of office. The Politburo gave the accountability campaign a very positive assessment and pointed out certain weaknesses of the party which appeared during this campaign. I have here Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. If I am correct, certain elements of those negative assessments included: first, a certain improvised element in party work; second, small organizations seem to be weaker and should get more attention; third -- and this is something that interests me personally -- the principle of individual party tasks for party members is not working as it should. I know there were many other elements, but these caught my attention in particular.

[Mokrzyszczak] At the beginning of the campaign, the main task was to assess the state of the party and the activeness and activity of its cells. (?That was) one of the main tasks. The campaign was short: 2 months. One can say that this was definitely an efficient campaign -- with a high attendance rate and a good, lively, constructive discussion, a critical one too.

[Presenter] That shows that the party has got itself together organizationally after a difficult period.

[Mokrzyszczak] Of course, I am totally convinced of it. A typical instance making this campaign different from others is the large amount of worker participation in the discussion. In making this assessment, we treated it as a certain stage in the preparations for the 20th Central Committee plenum, which will be held before the end of these first 6 months to discuss internal party affairs. The Politburo also recommended, therefore, that assessments be consolidated: Simply, that more comments and proposals be collected to work on in this last year before the 10th congress.

Of course, there is now a certain rhythm to internal party work. Meetings are taking place regularly, the rise in the meeting's standing at workplaces is very evident. Internal party discipline has increased. There is a whole series of such elements which can and does give us cause for satisfaction. On the other hand, in the discussion at the Politburo meeting we focused mainly on what must be put right and what you, Mr Editor, talked about in your introduction. We also put individual tasks for party members as one of the guidelines for this campaign and it should be said that these matters were raised during a very broad and wide-ranging discussion in which a very significant trend was internal party topics.

One can say, then, that even if we are not satisfied today with the state of implementation of that task, it certainly has very positive prospects.

[Presenter] Related to this problem is the point that if the party does not want to issue orders from above, then it must -- in accordance, anyhow, with the program approved at the ninth congress -- operate through its members, and here these individual party tasks are all the more in the interest of the whole party.

[Mokrzyszczak] Of course. I myself have observed a very interesting phenomenon while taking part in the campaign from basic cells to voivodship conferences: Namely, in the discussion and comment, there were distinctly more recommendations or outlining of tasks for self-implementation.

[Presenter] The next thing: to put this into effect.

[Mokrzyszczak] Indeed, that was the second, very important trend in the discussion, in the accountability campaign. I think we, too, and Comrade Jaruzelski's speeches, have emphasized that 1985 is for our party a year to check on the implementation of resolutions. This idea has gotten through to all party members. In connection with the above, all conferences (?and) higher levels which organized the campaign devoted immense attention in the prepared material to implementation of their resolutions and also Central Committee resolutions. Then the participants, the delegates to the conferences, very frequently stressed it in the discussion.

[Presenter] Proof of how seriously the Politburo takes this is the very hard-hitting document from a previous Politburo meeting on lackadaisical implementation of the ninth plenum resolutions dealing with young people.

[Mokrzyszczak] Yes. We simply had to prepare for a Politburo meeting and approve for implementation very specific tasks, with a set deadline and (?indication) of those responsible. We took this action because in twice tackling this problem of checking on the implementation of ninth plenum resolutions, while recognizing the progress that has been made, we also expressed dissatisfaction that activity in this sector was too slow. Our latest papers, in the nature of specific, detailed tasks, are meant, as we see it, to help speed up the implementation of the resolutions. Our young comrades and members of youth organizations, in the well-conceived interest of their youth milieu, will certainly be cooperating actively with us.

OPZZ CHAIRMAN ON TU MOVEMENT, WORKING CONDITIONS

AU301500 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 29 Apr 85 p 3

[Interview with Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord, by Ferenc Szalai: "The Polish Trade Unions Are Strengthening Socialism -- Discussion With Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord"; date and place not given; first paragraph is NEPSZAVA introduction]

[Text] Our public opinion continues to follow the development of the situation in Poland with great interest. Generally, the opinion held is that although the process of consolidation has begun, it is advancing slowly for the time being. Thus, the activity of the Polish trade unions and the development of their influence on the masses is also followed with great interest. During friendly conversations, in enterprises and in other places, the question is often asked: Where does the Polish trade union movement stand today? This was also the question I put as an introduction to Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), who paid a visit to Hungary a few days ago as head of a delegation at the invitation of the National Council of Trade Unions.

[Miodowicz] According to the proverb, as you make your bed so you must lie in it. Well, in Poland, too, we might say, everything will be precisely the way the Polish people make their beds. A phase has ended in the Polish trade union movement. We have embarked on a new phase of development. We have committed ourselves to a concept, elected the Council of the OPZZ and the Executive Committee, and this in turn elected the OPZZ Presidium. We have worked out the basic rules of the trade unions. This of course, is far from being a formality, it is much more a deed of political, or I could say, historical importance. The Polish trade union movement has therefore become united and possesses a national representation. We cannot be accused of being few in number, either, because we have 5,200,000 members.

[Szalai] How would you evaluate this number? Do you consider it many or few in the current situation?

[Miodowicz] Time is working for us and this number will continue to increase. The essential thing is, if possible, not to commit errors now. I think that in the current period this number is the optimal membership. Later we will have to reach seven million; the possibilities for this exist. Of course, our final goal can also be that our movement eventually includes all of Poland's 10 million organized workers.

[Szalai] I think that the economic situation and the development of the standard of living continue to present the main problem in this respect, too.

[Miodowicz] The economic situation most directly affects every worker. The standard of living has considerably decreased in recent years and in the current circumstances our main effort is aimed at avoiding its further decline by all possible means. It must be clear to us that there is no reason for us to count on a sudden increase in the standard of living. But our country is a rich country. We are confident, therefore, that we will be able to overcome the difficulties. Nobody will ever starve or be obliged to continue searching for a job in Poland. We have considerable mineral resources and the technical level of industry is not bad, either. This should be exploited. But our trade unions have extremely serious doubts precisely in this area. What we see and experience is that the existing potential is still not exploited in our country: There is great waste in all areas, work organization is poor and I mean here not only the organization of production, but the organization of leadership and management.

The men have nothing to do day after day, but they are forced to work on Saturdays in order to make up for the delay caused by the shortage of materials during the week. This is an intolerable situation and our trade unions are criticizing this in an extremely firm way.

[Szalai] This is hardly a new problem. But the questions as to when the faster development can be expected with our Polish friends is often asked in Hungary, too.

[Miodowicz] One thing must be clear: Polish society has several times proven that the people's patience can be exhausted. The current situation must improve by all means. A meeting of great importance took place in 1983 at the Beldom Metallurgical Plant with the first secretary of the party, General Jaruzelski. It was here that an agreement was reached that the trade unions will be the early warning signals for the leadership -- that is, not only for the government, but the entire leadership. The majority of our workers considers this a good concept; we feel our responsibility. Returning to your question, I must say that efficient activity is the number one requirement. Of course I mean economic efficiency, disciplined economic activity, the productivity of work. Many people ask how we can speak about efficiency when the people are not working. This is not true. The people are at present working in the productive branches with an efficiency that I do not remember since the war. But the employment structure is bad. People are working at one job, at the other they are doing nothing, but everyone is getting paid.

[Szalai] According to the trade unions, what causes this?

[Miodowicz] Look, one objective reason is that a part of our society really feels all right only behind a desk. One should have one's little desk and then everything will be all right. Another factor: As a result of the demographic explosion, there has been a sudden increase in the number of people. This also means that fewer people are working on the average. There are more people who are not working, who are still not working, or who have not yet reached working age or are already pensioners or retired on grounds of exemption by age. That is, numerically speaking, a relatively smaller part of society carries on its shoulders these great burdens. Excuse me for the expression, but I blow up when I hear that the Polish workers collectives are not working productively. It is, of course, also true that state management, if you like, is working much less productively. The number of employees in state management and in economic management is much too high, and the organization of their work is bad. We therefore have huge resources in this area. It is necessary to reduce, and to reduce considerably, the size of the administrative apparatus. Of course, I do not mean a reduction whereby we dismiss the cleaning woman, but we must treat the question from a totally different viewpoint. Of similar importance is resolution of the problems of engineers, technicians, and technical personnel. This is closely related to technological development. We did not regress in this area, but there has been no progress, either. Technology and technique are developing rapidly in the whole world, while we are marking time.

[Szalai] What changes have creation of the national congress brought in Polish society? Is some kind of change already discernible?

[Miodowicz] Establishment of the congress first of all strengthened the spiritual condition of the collectives. We have proved that we are stubborn and unyielding in dealing with the problems of the working collectives, with the standard of living, and the working conditions of the people, and we are firm partners in negotiations with the government. Our trade unions cannot be the mouthpiece of the government; the government does not speak to the masses through us. There are, and there will be in the future, differences of opinion between us. In order for the situation to gradually improve, the government should work much more efficiently.

[Szalai] Do the new trade unions have appeal?

[Miodowicz] The task of the reborn trade union movement is to represent the interests of the workers and the workers collectives. At the same time, we fully understand all those problems that are brought to the surface by the country's security situation. That is, we are not touching and cannot touch the foundations of the social system. Our trade unions are standing on the basis of the Constitution, and are part of the Polish socialist social system. We consider it our task to strengthen this society, this order, the socialist renewal. That is why we oppose passivity, incapacity, and inactivity. The OPZZ is not a temporary structure, contrary to what certain people say. Under our conditions it has been given a good reception by the workers as the best solution. The important thing is for us to assert our efforts and positions in reality.

[Szalai] What activity are the trade unions carrying on among young people? The church strives very firmly to increase its influence among the youth and it does so with considerable success.

[Miodowicz] Believe me, the church can attain such influence not because its ideals are of such great importance but because it has outstanding means, methods, and cadres. On the other hand, we merely talk constantly of how good it would be to do this or that. The young people will join the trade unions only if we come up with something. The cultural centers are empty and neglected. It is also well known -- and of course not only here -- that a certain frustration can be observed among youth. I think first of all of the solution to the question of housing and the question of prospects. It is an intolerable situation that we tell a young man that he will have an appartment after 15 years and the man is already 25. What kind of prospect is it to have an apartment at the age of 40? The current situation, if it continues, will in my opinion lead to conflict, if not now then in a few years' time.

[Szalai] From an international point of view, how do you evaluate development of the prestige of the new Polish trade union movement? You have rejoined the WFTU, but the trade unions of the Western world still consider Solidarity as their partner organization, not the OPZZ. Did you succeed in advancing somewhat in this area?

[Miodowicz] Time works for us. We must maintain our calm and patience. I consider understanding very important. I say "understanding" and I am thinking of both sides, as the trade unions of the Western states cannot step immediately in front of the orchestra, either. The increase in our prestige and international influence depends on our work. If we have results, we will be recognized more quickly. Increased prestige is not, in the first place, a matter of negotiations. These are also important, but only when we have already prepared the foundations well.

[Szalai] Therefore you are an optimist?

[Miodowicz] I am from Poznan. The people of Poznan are characterized by the fact that they are realists in any kind of situation. They are extremely practical people and do nothing that is not necessary. I try to follow this approach myself.

[Szalai] In conclusion, I would like to ask you about your experiences in Hungary. How do you see the importance of your talks with the Hungarian trade unions. Where can cooperation between Hungarian and Polish trade unions be expanded?

[Miodowicz] Relations and cooperation between us are helpful and friendly in every respect. The Hungarian trade unions are extremely frank and open toward us.

Within our model, the independence of trade unions and professional organizations is great. If someone were to ask me what trade unions are oriented towards this direction, I would answer that, according to our experiences, the Hungarian trade unions are also moving in this direction. I highly appreciate the extremely useful professional cooperation between our organizations and I greatly appreciate our sincere, friendly, and realistic talks with the Hungarian delegation led by Comrade Gaspar, as well as the exchange of experience.

JARUZELSKI DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF INTELLIGENTSIA

LD022308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski and members of the highest party and state authorities today met the leadership of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The meeting was linked with the forthcoming 9th Plenum of PZPR Central Committee, which will be devoted to problems of the intelligentsia. During the discussion lasting several hours, scientists spoke about operations of the academy, difficulties encountered in their work, and the political situation prevailing among themselves. They also indicated that too few young people have been reinforcing their ranks. On the other hand, representatives of the authorities discussed the state's activity for the benefit of science, and expectations linked with science's development. They indicated the need for the increased participation of science in the economic life of the country.

On summing up the discussion, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about the authorities' understanding for the needs of science. However, he pointed out that the position of our country does not allow for the realization of all demands. He pointed out the great role played by experts in resolving various economic or social problems, and stressed that it is important to improve processes in the speedy and practical use of research. Unfortunately, he said, there are alarming signals about poor discipline, and there are professors who for years have not published any work -- they have no research achievements. Also, to be a "professional student" is becoming fashionable.

Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized that these phenomena are rare in the Polish Academy of Sciences; they apply to a greater extent to high schools.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ARRIVES FOR 'WORKING VISIT'

AU030932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0919 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/5/1985 -- Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), arrived in Bucharest on May 3 at head of a delegation for a working visit to Romania.

The delegation is made up of Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), minister of foreign cooperation, Miguel D'Escoto, member of the Sandinist Assembly, minister for foreign affairs, Joaquin Cuadra, brigade commander, chief of staff of the Sandinist People's Army, deputy minister of national defence and other Nicaraguan officials.

At the Otopeni Airport, Bucharest, where the state colours of the Republic of Nicaragua and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were hoisted, the guests were greeted by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the National Planning Committee other officials.

Daniel Ortega also visited Romania in 1984 at head of a Nicaraguan party and state delegation. It was a working visit the highlight of which was the call of the Nicaraguan delegation on President Nicolae Ceausescu. In that framework, reference was made to the continuous development of the relations between the two countries and the possibilities to expand and deepen them were looked into.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's support to the fight of the Nicaraguan people, of the other peoples in Central America to attain their ideals of national prosperity, freedom and democracy.

In January 1985, a personal envoy of Romania's president attended the inaugural of Daniel Ortega to the office of president of the Republic of Nicaragua. Daniel Ortega expressed the satisfaction and gratitude of the Sandinist Front and government for Romania's solidarity with the fight of the Nicaraguan people and was highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives in favour of international peace and cooperation.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS BUCHAREST MAY DAY MEETING

AU301735 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] A big mass meeting organized by the Bucharest municipal party committee to mark May Day took place in Bucharest this afternoon in the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and the other comrades of the party-state leadership.

Along the walks of the Park of Youth and on the platform in front of the Palace of Sports and Culture where the impressive event took place, thousands of Bucharest residents gave a particularly enthusiastic reception to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu as a clear expression of the sentiments of warm love, great esteem, and regard which, like all our people, they nurture for the experienced and untiring leader of our party and state. The audience enthusiastically cheered for the RCP and its secretary general, and for the SR of Romania. Combined choirs sang songs devoted to the party, to the beloved leader, and to our sacred homeland. Young people, Pioneers, and Fatherland's Falcons presented beautiful flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

In the same fervent atmosphere, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and the other comrades of the party and state leadership were welcomed at the entrance to the hall. There were long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP," "Ceausescu and the people," and "Ceausescu-peace."

The meeting was attended by members of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and government, party members from the party's underground period, representatives of mass and civic organizations, generals and officers, party and state activists, and working people from enterprises and institutions in Bucharest. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, members of the diplomatic corps, and foreign press correspondents were also present. The national anthem of the SR of Romania was played.

The big mass meeting was opened by Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Bucharest municipal party committee. Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, spoke about the significance of May Day.

The big mass meeting in Bucharest devoted to May Day concluded in a fervent atmosphere of great festivity -- an expression of the solid unity of all our people around the party and its secretary general, and an expression of the determination to resolutely implement the great targets of progress and well-being put forward by the 13th RCP Congress. The participants in the meeting enthusiastically cheered minutes on end for the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and our socialist homeland.

A festive performance devoted to May Day is taking place at this hour. This performance is being attended by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and the other comrades of the party-state leadership. As an elevating literary, musical, and choreographic performance, it marks the historic importance of May Day and the revolutionary transformations that have occurred in Romania and in the life of the Romanian people in the years of socialist construction, especially in the past 20 years since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the head of the party and state -- a period which our people with justified pride call "the Ceausescu era."

MORE ON ORTEGA'S BELGRADE PRESS CONFERENCE

LD021130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 May (TANJUG) -- "Today, May 2d, 100 foreign advisers (Cubans) will leave Nicaragua." This was announced to Yugoslav and foreign journalists this morning by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, before leaving Yugoslavia. This decision by Nicaragua, in President Ortega's view, is an expression of goodwill so that talks can be achieved on a peaceful way of dealing with the situation in Central America within the framework of the Contadora Group's activities.

President Ortega pointed out that the need for Central American countries to become free of military alliances and the military maneuvers of a foreign power. In this connection, he also commented on Reagan's decision to impose an economic blockade of Nicaragua, describing it as a direct threat and a measure designed to exert pressure. At the same time, he expressed hope that the countries of Central America will not accept this decision, which can only mean further exacerbation and complication of the situation in the Caribbean.

The president of the Republic of Nicaragua called on the U.S. Government and President Reagan to abandon the policy of pressure and to establish a dialogue so that relations can be normalized on the basis of the principle of mutual security. Ortega said: "It is necessary to return to talks and to resume the dialogue which they interrupted unilaterally. It is our constant wish that peace should be established in the area of Central America."

The high-ranking visitor went on to stress that by means of an economic blockade, the United States is today trying to exert pressure and convince Central American countries that Nicaragua allegedly poses a threat to security in the region.

"Nicaragua is the only country in the area," Ortega concluded, "that has accepted the Contadora Group's peace plan and has done so without any modification."

At this moment, when the United States wants to justify its aggressive threats and when it wishes to shift the blame for the threat to peace and security in the region on to Nicaragua, "We are ready to accept UN verification and control," Ortega said and added: This confirms that Nicaragua is not the source of subversion in the region. Others, Honduras or the United States, should also be subjected to the world organization's control.

At the press conference that was attended by Yugoslav and foreign journalists, the commander of the Nicaraguan revolution stressed that over the past 2 days he has had very useful talks with Yugoslav statesmen and party leaders, during which views were exchanged on the successful bilateral cooperation and international activities of the two nonaligned and friendly countries. He pointed out the significance of this meeting at the highest level which, he noted, represents a fresh contribution to the consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement's unity on the basis of its original principles.

At the end of his statement, Nicaraguan President Ortega said: "We feel and nurture great respect for the Yugoslav peoples and the achievement of President Tito, and we admire them. We are glad to be able to say this today when this country is celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory that Yugoslavia won under President Tito's leadership."

DIZDAREVIC TERMS STOCKHOLM MEETING POSITIVE

LD011649 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 May (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade from Stockholm this afternoon. Raif Dizdarevic took part in the meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe, which discussed the international situation, the work of the Stockholm conference, and the CSCE process.

On arrival in Belgrade, Raif Dizdarevic assessed the work done at the meeting in positive terms. The main aim of the meeting, he said, was to enable representatives of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries to exchange views on what could be done now in a somewhat improved international situation to revive the process of security and cooperation in Europe. According to Dizdarevic, the meeting yielded many ideas and proposals on confidence-building and on documents on nonuse of force. The Yugoslav foreign secretary expressed the view that this is only the beginning of the work to be done to prepare proposals on how to revive the process of cooperation. In his view, it is difficult to expect a major positive change in the next round of talks at the Stockholm conference, but a certain minimum progress can be expected.

DRAGOSAVAC ON TITO'S LEGACY; LEADERSHIP

LD021334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0530 GMT 2 May 85

[Excerpts] Rijeka, 2 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of President Tito's death, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, who was a collaborator of Tito's for many years, has given an interview to the Rijeka newspaper NOVI LIST. Asked what had impressed him most about Tito, that giant of his epoch, Dragosavac said that Tito "was above all a man who knew how to access the concurrence of historical circumstances. Most impressive of all were his intuition and the ability with which he assessed the mood and strength of the people."

Speaking about the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, Dragosavac said that it is right that the victory over fascism should be celebrated by the whole of progressive mankind, because this dark ideology plotted against the whole world. "I even think that the anniversary should be celebrated by all the peoples, regardless of what side their states or they personally were on. I believe that the vast majority realizes today on whose side justice and truth were to be found," Dragosavac stressed.

He went on to stress that it regrettably seems to be true that we were too hasty when we started hoping and believing that fascism had disappeared without trace. As he put it, "We are witnessing attempts to drag this deadly ideology back on to the stage. Nevertheless, it will not be able to have any significant effect if the majority of people come to understand the need to promote coexistence between different systems on the basis of mutual respect and if they jointly oppose the advocates of those who would like to subjugate other peoples and impose the exclusiveness and hegemony of the blocs."

Replying to questions on topical issues in the life of society, Dragosavac also dwelled on the implementation of Tito's initiative on collective work, responsibility, and decisionmaking. He said that at the beginning the application of this principle went a little bit too far at times, in other words this form of work was imposed even where there was no need for it. However, resistance was also manifesting itself, as well as differences and disagreement, on how long the terms of office should be.

In Dragosavac's view "The problem is due to the fact that the initiative is viewed in a narrow way or else is seen as being of relevance only to the presidential or secretarial offices and the number of years they should be given. If the people in central committee presidiums, in the republics, provinces, and in the SFRY, as an example, work together, then it does not particularly matter whether we change presidents and secretaries once a year or every 2 years. After all, what kind of state or party would we be if we did not possess enough able central committee and other leadership bodies and even presidents and secretaries?

"We must make sure that decisions on who will be elected to the LCY Central Committee or who will be president and who secretary are not made by small groups or individuals either at the republican or at any other level. Such decisions should be made in a responsible manner by the appropriate organs and there should be several candidates and a secret ballot. If there are several candidates, then the body or organ concerned should decide, on the basis of the statute, whom it will elect, whom it will entrust with the office concerned, and whom it will not. This is the most reliable way of preventing careerism and leadership for leadership's sake."

KOSOVO PROVINCE ELECTS SKEMBAREVIC PRESIDENT

LD301657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Summary] Pristina, 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today elected Branko Skembarevic as its president for a 1-year term of office.

Branko Skembarevic, born in 1920, is a graduate of the Djuro Djakovic high school of political sciences, a member of the party since 1941, and a 1941 partisan. Offices held by him during the postwar period include those of LCY Central Committee and Serbia LC Central Committee member, federal and republican assembly deputy, Serbia SR Presidency member, and Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Presidency member.

VIDIC DISCUSSES PARTY COOPERATION WITH BCP

AU021505 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr 2 May 85 p 11

[Text] Dobrivoje Vidic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, yesterday received Stefan Staykov, People's Republic of Bulgaria ambassador to the SFRY. They had a conversation on working contacts within the existing program of cooperation between the LCY and the BCP, and on current tasks of the internal development of the two countries.

SERBIA LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD261013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The present trends in the sphere of ideas and in social life cannot at all be assessed without difficulties, simply because they are not devoid of contradictions, Spiro Galovic, member of the Serbia LC Central Committee, said at today's session of the committee. There were also discussions about ideological trends in society and in the LC and about the tasks of the Serbia LC in the development of socialist self-management.

According to Galovic, these are the processes, which, despite internal resistance and hesitations, the LC itself has intitiated -- processes which open up the way to the further democratization of society on the bases of the socialist self-management and the democratization of the LC. Within the framework of these processes, the question of responsibility is being placed on the agenda, and one is encouraged boldly to search for a social reality and to face the basic questions of society in a daring manner. On the other hand, antisocialist tendencies emerge to a greater extent and nationalist, bourgeois-liberal, and dogmatic attitudes and views are pushing their way onto the public scene increasingly frequently. Our aim is to stabilize positive trends and at the same time to suppress negative tendencies in a resolute manner.

Any serious analysis of the ideological and social situation has to include both of these apsects. One-sidedness always leads to wrong conclusions. In one case, the cutting edge of the LC struggle against opposition forces is becoming blunt, because these forces are either underestimated or completely overlooked, and in the opposite case any progress in the strengthening of socialist and self-managing orientations is negated, a realistic step forward in the democratization of society is overlooked, and the alarm is raised when the opposition, whose power is unreservedly exaggerated, strikes.

Only the futher development of the socialist self-managing democracy can lead us for certain out of the situation in which we are now, Galovic underlined.

The LC does not give preference to the absolute market and it does not oppose it to associated labor, but it must be against the phraseology of the radical critics of the market. Any attempt to forcibly abolish the production of goods leads to legitimation of etatism and, at the worst, Stalinism.

Continuing his report, Galovic stressed that today the LC largely acts as a classical party and precisely because of this our political system remains, with regard to its important elements as a one-party system.

The focus of political life should be on the Socialist Alliance. This sociopolitical organization represents the framework of the collective debate and activity of all the working people with a socialist and self-managing orientation. But in social practice, the Socialist Alliance is far from being the main factor of the concrete linking of the forces of the socialist awareness with the activity of self-managers.

He stressed that problems in relations in the SR of Serbia have resulted from particular ideological and political differences. But because these problems remain unresolved for a long time, they burden the already unfavorable situation in society and become a negative factor in social practice.

Galovic went on to say that in their daily political activity the socialist forces must rise up against any nationalist attitude or act, regardless of its being a nationalist excess during sports or other events. Nothing must be covered up. The criticism of nationalism is a moral and cultural act and we rightfully expect more of it, both in the way cultural heritage is interpreted and in the current publicity and press.

We must be resolute in our daily political action against nationalism, but we must not disregard the wider social context and deeper reasons for the resurgence of nationalist exclusivism.

Galovic then talked about the necessity of the struggle against clan-like interest groupings in the field of culture.

Galovic said that in the outburst of right-wing ideologies which is characteristic of today's world situation, special stress is laid on the radical denial of Marxism as the philosophy of liberating work and man, which is understandable with regard to the need of reactionary forces for providing that outside the bourgeois democracy one cannot even consider freedom.

One kind of criticism at the expense of the LC is looking for support in the history of the party and it draws from there its proofs about the alleged dogmatic-Stalinist nature of the Yugoslav Communist Party, that is to say the LCY. It reveals its anti-communist incentives through its a prior criticism, Galovic said.

Any opinion, according to Slobodan Milosevic, who was the first to take part in the debate, can be dogmatized. Today we are faced with the situation whereby the anarcho-liberal ideas of the sixties are being dogmatized. Obviously, this is nothing new as far as anticommunist opposition is concerned. But both it and the old dogmatic opposition is have one thing in common -- they both question the fundamental values of our society, even of our revolution, and under the pretext of alleged demystification are revising everything, the motives for the uprising, for self-management, for socialism, biographies of war veterans and prominent partisan commanders, the validity of the decisions of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, the reality of the concept of brotherhood and unity, the justification for national equality and the policy of nonalignment itself. So far, only freedom and independence have not been the target of the so-called demystification and review. However, this does not imply that freedom and independence are not under threat, since to question the issue of socialist self-management entails the questioning of freedom and independence, Slobodan Milosevic concluded.

Janko Pejanovic remarked that working people in basic organization and local communities tend to expose and name the proponents of various antiself-management orientations, neutralize them and expel them from their ranks. However, the higher we go, from the level of municipality, through the provinces and the republics, up to the federation, the edge becomes less sharp, concrete action is absent and sterile conclusions are made that anybody can use as a screen to hide behind. He also wanted to know when, if ever, there was a case in recent years of somebody from higher organs being called to account for antiself-management activity or for inconsistency and wavering. And it is not at all possible, he said, that there are no people in these organs who should be held responsible for the present situation. "I do not want heads to roll, but people must relinquish their posts, must be replaced."

The standpoints proposed for the today's session, Dusan Gligorijevic said, do not only provide clear guidelines for the LC organization. At the same time they dispel all kinds of suspicions and insinuations to the effect that some unacceptable nationalistic and other stands, put forward by some Belgrade papers and at some meetings, have anything to do with any of the sectins of the Serbia LC. The Serbia LC and its Central Committee's attitude to various forms of nationalism is quite clear and determined and leaves no room for speculations.

Vera Banic-Caric said that to know the meaning of the term autonomism probably implies demands for excessive autonomy. For it to be accepted as part of the party terminology it has to be clearly defined and then it has to be established that the phenomenon actually exists; it has to be located, and its proponents exposed. The next step would be to launch an action to expose this negative phenomenon. As far as I know, the LC of Vojvodina has never defined the term "autonomism" and it is not right that a member of the Vojvodina LC should learn about it from newspapers. In any case, if autonomism does exist, what is then its opposite against which Communists outside Vojvodina should fight?

If autonomism implies striving for the consistent implementation of the province's constitutional status, then this essentially negative assessment should not be included in the conclusions. If, on the other hand, this refers to etatistic-separatist tendencies, then such a phenomenon should be called by its proper names and dealt with accordingly.

Milenko Markovic drew particular attention to the confusion about the meaning of the right to self-determination of nations and nationalities. The question is whether both the nations and the nationalities should have the same right to an independent state and secession. For if they do, what is the point in making a distinction between the categories of a nation and a nationality? The views which prompted such dilemmas emerged over a decade ago and were discernible during the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. They are also present nowadays, although in different forms. For example, it is claimed that a decision adopted by a Kosovo political body at the end of 1943 about the formation of a union with Albania was not contrary to the spirit of the Antifascist Council of Peoples Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] and that it was a tactical and not a strategic mistake.

We should also discuss and clarify the issue of whether the socialist autonomous provinces are the only vehicle for the affirmation of a nationality. For if this view becomes absolute, then it would mean that members of a nationality living outside a province are in an inferior position in relation to other nationalities.

The emergence on the public scene of a handful of opponents of our system and the frequency of their public statements have made their ideas less attractive for those who initially supported them, Ratomir Vico said. They juggle several phrases and theses about the lack of freedom, Stalinism within the LC, about a multiparty system as the only way out, about society of spontaneity without parties or institutional terror. The catchword most in use by this ideologically mixed crowd is Stalinism, i.e. the thesis that the LC is a Stalinist party. In their efforts to prove this thesis, they use excerpts from serious research works but skillfully altered to suit their goals. Having allegedly established that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was merely a Stalinist sect, they are now trying to prove that Lenin was a Stalinist and dogmatist, that Marx, in fact, was that as well, and are going as far as to cast doubts over Aristotle and Plato.

Borislav Odadzic warned that the LC must resolutely oppose all those forces that are trying to divert our social development toward centralism, etatism, and capitalist relations, in other words toward group-property relations, all the more so since it appears that there are attempts to include the concept of such relations into some systemic laws that are being amended.

Odadzic then went on to refer to the comments made by the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, on the text of the proposed stands for today's session of the Serbia LC Central Committee. He particularly agreed with the remark about the need to critically clarify the term "autonomism." We must make it clear what it is exactly that the term implies, he added expressing his dissatisfaction with the Galovic's formulation of the term according to which it is an ideological expression of the provinces' aspirations to become independent as states which inevitably poses a threat to the unity not only in the SR of Serbia but in the SFRY as well.

As far as the term "autonomism" is concerned, Momcilo Baljak remarked, it was used in Vojvodina itself at an earlier stage.

For instance, at the session of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference in July 1984, some comrades spoke about such tendencies.

It was said on that occasion that the issue of "autonomism" should not be underestimated and that increased care should be taken to prevent autonomous status from becoming a platform for local interest. Others stated that Serbian nationalism posed a greater threat than "autonomism."

No more does nationalism resort to symbols and disguised messages alone, Aleksandar Bakocevic stated. It is with increasing frequency that it now penetrates our social life in an open and aggressive manner. Unfortunatley, this open aggressiveness is not a sign of nationalism's nervousness and its threatened position. It is more the postponement of the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and open resistance to it than the depth of our crisis which encourage nationalism's aggressive attacks.

I had the opportunity recently to speak to the Communists in the Ivo Lola Ribar factory, Prvoslav Ralic said. It is their view that ideological work in factories should be intensified. However, they also remarked that there was still no answer to all those questions that workers put to their party leadership during the all-party debate. They are not satisfied with what we have done so far; it looks as if it is in somebody's interest that the all-party debate should remain a debate and nothing more, they say. We cannot ask them to support us if all we do is to come up with a new set of conclusions. Actions and changes are needed which, however, have not been brought about by the conclusions of the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee either.

In recent years, economic restrictions in the sphere of culture have presented a serious obstacle to our cultural communication with the world, Milan Vukos said. In the view of some, economic stabilization also implies the need to cut expenditure of education, science, and culture as if our economic situation is a result of too much knowledge; the truth is that the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization calls for changes in our attitude to knowledge, education and science, and culture, as the significant factors for both social and economic development of our society.

In addition to all the other numerous issues, today's debate also touched upon the issue of relations within the SR of Serbia, their promotion and improvement, Ivan Stambolic, who presided over today's session of the Serbia LC Central Committee, stressed. Just as it could not have been left out from the proposed conclusions and the introductory report this most important and complex ideopolitical issue had to be raised during the discussion as well.

On the basis of several documents handed out before the session you could have concluded that the LCY Central Committee Presidium has started preparations for a discussion on relations within the SR of Serbia which will be included in the discussion on the development of relations in the federation at one of the future LCY Central Committee sessions. The preparations will be completed in May, Stambolic said. Our debates at the 18th Serbia LC Central Committee session and today will contribute to these preparations. I think that it will be necessary to follow the LCY Central Committee session, at which stands will be adopted and our responsibility defined, with a LC Central Committee session. However, that session will not include any other issues. At today's session we have touched upon numerous issues concerning ideological struggle and the situation on the ideological front. Within the framework of the debate on the political system we raised many issues and discussed them from various aspects the issue of basic and work organizations, local communities, the federation, and relations within the republic. However, our next session will have only one item on the agenda: relations within the SR of Serbia.

It is very difficult for us who live in the provinces to have to constantly prove ourselves as Communists, Svetislav Dolasevic said. The behavior of an individual is taken as representing that of the LC in the provinces or its organs as a whole.

The statements of individuals and the disagreement of individuals with particular attitudes should be described as such and not ascribed to the entire LC, its organs, or those who are on top, Dolasevic stressed.

The leadership in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, along with the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, makes efforts for the implementation of the constitutional status of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces. If these efforts are not appreciated as sincere and active, does it mean that these relations were better before the counterrevolutionary events?

As the provincial committee president I cannot accept the assessment that these relations are worse now than before the counterrevolutionary events, Dolasevic stressed. If irredentists demanded that Kosovo should be a republic, it was not we who did it, not those 97,000 Communists.

We have never denied in Kosovo that the situation was difficult and we are saying now that it is not easy. Anyone who does not believe us can come here and assure himself. If it is only the question of the migration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, then we must see whether this phenomenon, which is certainly most drastic in Kosovo, is present only in Kosovo, or whether a similar situation, but perhaps in a milder form, is not found in some of the municipalities in the south of Serbia. But this does not seem to be a problem at all.

In the sphere of ideological movements, Ragip Halili said that he is convinced that nationalism, by its methods and the scope of its activity, is the most dangerous opponent of our society.

I am saying this because we in Kosovo felt the destructive effect of nationalism both before and during the counterrevolutionary events.

Dragan Markovic raised the question about the openness of work with regard to the attitudes of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium and the Vojvodina Provincial Committee, which are of an internal character and have been submitted to the LCY Central Committee separately. These attitudes are different and, to a great extent, contradictory.

According to today's draft conclusions there should be an open, critical debate on these attitudes as it cannot be avoided in the name of some kind of fictitious unity.

The LC, Markovic added, cannot surrender the responsibility for the relations in the SR of Serbia, and even those in the Serbia LC itself, to anybody else.

It is its indivisible historic duty. How do we imagine tackling such an enormous question when all the forms of democratic centralism are suspended from today's methods of resolving it?

According to Jovan Lakicevic, there is still a resurgence, from time to time, of unacceptable tendencies with the attributes of sensationalism, anarcho-liberal inspiration and nationalist ingredients, though on a smaller scale and in fewer public papers.

This is particularly characteristic of several periodicals and literary papers with weak party organizations or without any party organizations at all.

It is characteristic of quite a number of reviews that they are flooded with belated diagnoses of our social and economic problems, as if the party debate and the conclusions of the 16th session did not even take place.

Peter Zivadinovic warned that we ought not disqualify ideological enemies so easily, even the greatest among them. Because among those who are anti-Marxist, there are intelligent ones, who are not ignorant.

I would like to convince you, Bosko Krunic stressed in his debate, that the comments you received from the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, are aimed at improving the stands and conclusions and making them more useful from the action point of view. It is vital that we develop ideopolitical unity in practice; it is in practice that it can be best and most fully developed. This unity has to be developed and in any case it is quite normal that we have different views on this and other issues of importance for our society. I think that it suits anticommunist and opposition forces that there are waverings in our actions and that we sometimes assume a liberalist and relaxed attitude to some ideological tasks.

Krunic also touched upon the term "autonomism," expressing his fear that we stand a chance of becoming stuck in a terminological discussion. He reminded those present of the meaning of this word in our history, stressing that after World War II the fight against "autonomists" was an aspect of Vojvodina political life.

I would like to warn, as others did before me, that anticommunism is confronting us in various forms. But, there is no need to panic. There is no need for us to weaken our ranks. What we should do is to strengthen and consolidate our position on those principles which are not controversial. We have to confront our tasks in the manner outlined at the 16th LCY Central Committee session.

The following took part in the debate on the ideological trends in our society: Aleksandar Pajovic, Vesna Janjic, Ljubisav Gajic, Dragoslava Sabljic, Slobodan Unkovic, Mila Korugic, Boris Kostadinov, Ljubisav Lilic and Radivoje Cveticanin. Together with Zivorad Djordjevic, Milutin Milosevic, and Streten Petrovic, there was 38 participants in the debate on this complex sociopolitical subject.

At the end of today's session the stands and conclusions on the ideological trend in society and on the tasks facing the Serbia LC were adopted. On behalf of the working group responsible for the preparation of the final text of this document on the basis of remarks and suggestions put forward at today's session, which lasted for 13 hours, Momcilo Baljak submitted the final report. Several suggestions as to how to improve the document were adopted.

The conclusions were adopted with nine votes against.

Stambolic Addresses Session

LD261259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2115 GMT 25 Apr 85

["Ivan Stambolic's speech at the 20 April Serbian LC Central Committee Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] [Opening passage not received] Therefore, we must be aware of the fact that our economic situation is our enemy number one and has not helped unite us in the political sense.

In these conditions it is still the basic cause of our being on the defensive, of our lack of productivity in this sphere, and of the lack of sufficient creative efficiency and practical action. A change of the situation in this direction is the basic precondition for a successful and efficient struggle against the enemy. This struggle must be a continuous one, but a lengthy stagnation at some time or other along this main course, on this chief task of the party as the leading force, could make this very struggle unproductive or counterproductive.

The other cause of ideological defensiveness, I believe lies in the growing discrepancy between theory and ideology on one hand and practice on the other. This discrepancy is growing. The idea of self-management unfolds prospects of man's full emancipation, and yet we note that for some time already the tendency and process of diminishing the power of the working class over what it creates are strongly pronounced.

It is not enough merely to repeat over and over again that our system is better than others. We must change the course of things in such a way that it demonstrates this superiority actually in practice and in life; that it functions in such a way that every working man feels this superiority. Therefore, our basic direction of activity must be to organize and direct all forces in the LC and in society towards finding answers to the fundamental issues which we dealt with today: the production relations, the economic system, the political system, the relations in the work and composite organization, the position of the municipality, and the position of the provinces and the relations in the SR of Serbia to the position of the Republic and the relations in the federation.

I would like to make two or three comments regarding the relations in the SR of Serbia, a theme that has been in evidence in the debate, Stambolic added. I believe that the basic thing is to note that on which we achieved unity. In this sphere and in this field there are very complex and delicate problems and among them are also those which are not temporary but of a lasting nature. There is no dispute about it and we all agree on this. We also agree that there are differences regarding the views of these problems and issues and that we must aim at equalizing these views. We also agree -- and at this session the unity on this matter was complete -- that the nature of the problems, as well as the time in which we are struggling with them, are such that they cannot be circumvented. We must approach the search for solutions which do not create problems and encumber such relations in a responsible, organized, democratic and patient manner. The aim that we should attain in this is to fight successfully and find solutions that will ensure consistent and complete implementation of the constitutional principles and premises. The approach to this must be to strengthen the unity of the Republic and the autonomy of the provinces. Unfortunately, the crude reality and the events that have taken place have convinced us that to equate provinces with the republics is the road to counterrevolution. To call into question the present organization of the provinces would also lead to counterrevolution. Anyone with any sense does not even consider this for a moment. One should settle accounts with all who sow doubts and forebodings, who confuse and intimidate people, and who encumber the political conditions in which these things are discussed.

In Stambolic's words, the problem objectively exists. It stems from the twofold nature and position of the provinces that we have adopted as a solution -- but not as a destiny, a bad omen, or something which must be nailed down, only as a real position of the provinces. This we must continuously affirm. We want to and must carry out that part of the task in the Serbian LC which is part of the struggle to develop, on the basis of socialist self-management and the power of workers, against any kind of isolationism, against any kind of separation, against any kind of entrenchment, against disunity and disintegration of any kind. We are in favor of overcoming and eliminating more speedily the obstacles hindering the development of self-management and we are in favor of such a self-managing integration as the times in which we live demand and which is necessary to and possible at this time.

What I would like to stress in particular, Stambolic went on, is the resolute demand of this session that nationalism, nationalist views, and nationalist actions be beaten everywhere and at all times. We have realistically grasped this danger and have tried to examine its roots and sources. In addition to the dangers and evils which it brings, we have also examined the paths of the struggle against this phenomenon. I think that it is a very good thing that at this session, among other things, the impudence with which some nationalists advocated national reconciliation inside the Serbian nation was condemned. They should be told in a communist and partisan manner that there was not nor could be peace between the Uzice Republic and the Ravna Gora. What I consider especially important is the question of relations between nationalism and young people. It is a pity that only one speaker in the debate dealt with this issue, but then not everything could be dealt with.

We must take constant actions and measures, Stambolic warned, and we must have a permanent militant attitude to nationalistic poisoning of the young. The best way for us to succeed in this is to spread Marxist criticism and the struggle for socialist and humane views in the world. We shall fight easily against hatred if we fight together with the young. By their nature, workers and the young are the ones most opposed to hatred. We have also said clearly that we do not allow any attempts to revise either our distant or our more recent revolutionary past; or attempts by disillusioned, self-centered, and vain people -- even participants in the revolution -- to revise the party; or attempts from bourgeois and petit-bourgeois position to do so. On the whole, I believe that we had a clear self-managing and socialist oriented communist militant session.

Conclusions Reported

LD302134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- The economic crisis and the problems it has imposed have increased the need for ideological struggle. This is stressed in the stands and conclusions of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, released today and adopted on 25 April following the discussion on ideological developments in our society and on the tasks of the LC of Serbia in the struggle for socialist self-management.

The document says that the LC is today faced with the question of the dimension of social destratification and of the social basis of the strengthening of petit-bourgeois ideology, which gives priority to nonproductive models of life and social conduct and revives bourgeois models and values. In this context, special emphasis is laid on the irresolute nature of the organization of the forces of our society in implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization as one of the important causes of disunity in the ideological sphere. This irresolution renders difficult the mobilization of the working class, blocks the development of production forces, and creates an unfavorable climate in our society. Thanks to undogmatic practice and ideological hard work by the LC, the concept of socialism as a long process of social transformation has taken root in our country over a period of many years.

The section of the conclusions and stands that speaks about clarification of ideological differences regarding the political system says that the LC of Serbia proceeds from the essential need to develop relations of equality between the nations and nationalities further, both in the SR of Serbia and in Yugoslavia, and that the federal system of our community is displaying its vitality and strength through real efficiency. The LC must find the way to more rapidly overcome the present tendencies of social disintegration, which place a question mark against the unity of the Yugoslav market and unity of socialist production relations.

The efforts to bring about a higher degree of unity in the SR of Serbia -- the document goes on to say -- are directed against still powerful statist-bureaucratic tendencies in our economic and social life. The LC must not avoid a discussion on these problems of relations in the SR of Serbia, which are very much alive, in the interest of some fictitious unity among the leaderships. In presenting these questions the LC must maintain a clear line of differentiation from Serbian nationalism. It must take great care as to which forces it is releasing and to suppress relentlessly those offering themselves as alleged allies. In general, to make genuine progress towards simultaneous affirmation of autonomy and unity, it is essential to establish a differentiation with all reactionary views and concepts, whether they be unitarism, centralism, separatism or overemphasized autonomy of the provinces beyond the constitutional framework. It is the LC's special task to resolutely fight against all kinds of nationalism.

The stands and conclusions go on to say that bourgeois-liberal tendencies are being revived today also as a reaction to the fact that, in many respects, the LC has remained in the position of a conventional party. The system of socialist self-managing democracy is suffering as a result because it is being compressed into the framework of a one-party system. The one-party monopoly is not a historic negation of bourgeois democracy. The true negation of both opposing political forms is self-management socialist democracy, with appropriate institutions that truly secure the decisive role of the working class. The working class in turn successfully resolves social conflicts and harmonizes the interests along the line of constant progress in freeing labor and, relying for support on socialist public opinion, affirms responsibility and efficiency as its essential principles.

In its critique of nationalism, the document of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia proceeds from the idea that the most important thing for the LC is to do away with the conditions on which old forms of intolerance and hatred and retrograde awareness in general are perpetuated. These conditions are to be found in statist-bureaucratic relations and particularism, which narrows down the perspective of organized socialist forces. This results in encapsulation vis-a-vis other factors in political life, which is dangerous regardless of whether it is national or merely territorial in nature.

The LC, the document goes on to stress, must ideologically unmask anticommunism and its theses emerging in social life, in publishing activity, in quasi-scholarly and even in literary writings. The increasingly frequent emergence of anticommunist ideas on our social scene coicides, not at all accidentally, with the growth of nationalism.

Calling for decisive action to challenge the accusations coming from positions not only of the right but of pseudoleftist views as well, the Central Committee of the Serbian LC warns that the ultra-left is demanding that socialism be implemented immediately, without hesitation, but without the working class' decisive role, either. It disseminates absurd accusations to the effect that our society is politocratic.

Such pseudo-revolutionary rhetoric can be alluring to a section of young people outside the sphere of work and social responsibility, whose justified dissatisfaction with its social position can be easily exploited. The extreme left voices accusations against statism and voluntarism, but in practice it lures them through its utopian demands, which it wants to be put on history's agenda immediately. The position from which this section of the left is operating is distinctly a voluntarist one. Their more or less explicit rejection of market and commodity economies, because of their alleged incompatibility with socialism, is the skeleton of this pseudoradical ideology.

It is stated in the part of the conclusions dealing with cultural life, where strong tendencies towards negative politicization have been noticeable in recent times, that the LC's most pressing task in this sphere is to undertake actions that would enhance Marxist criticism, editorial boards' and their cultural columns' responsibility, and to be in the forefront of actions which would contribute to Marxist and professional training of the people in this sphere, so that they can monitor and record our cultural life in a persuasive and convincing way.

The LC must not allow young people -- it is stressed in the document -- to be manipulated by reactionary forces. For this reason our concern for young people must be accompanied by specific measures to improve their social and political position, to secure their greater involvement in work and social responsibility, while at the same time conditions should be created in which they will be able to satisfy their need for new values.

It is stated in those stands and conclusions which point to the tasks relating to all the spheres of ideological struggle, that the LC is in favor of complete openness in the work of all social institutions and for an open analysis of the problems confronting our society. Reference is made to professional, scientific, and artistic associations and societies; it is stated, in this connection, that particular efforts should be invested to ensure that these societies' and associations' work develops on the principle on which the Socialist Alliance activity is based. It is stressed that Communists have an obligation to make their full contribution to the activity of these societies, since they are an integral part of the Socialist Alliance.

It is also stressed that a section of those involved in publishing must make a decisive step to rid this industry of commercialization in book publishing (for instance, in the field of historiography, and particularly the publishing of memoirs) without consulting professional opinion. In view of this, the LC insists that prominence be given to Marxist criticism in this sphere. Communists in public information organs, where ideological failures in editorial policy have become frequent, must demand that personal responsibility be tightened.

All LC organizations and organs are obligated to establish their own tasks in the ideological struggle for socialist self management and to direct their organized and planned action towards solving those problems which most hinder the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, and towards specific action against proponents of antisocialist and antiself-management tendencies and behavior in ideology and social practice -- concludes the document containing the Serbian LC Central Committee stands and conclusions on ideological trends.

LC 'MISCONCEPTIONS' OF ECONOMIC CRISIS ASSESSED

AU021610 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 85 p 2

[I. Torov commentary: "Inflation Even Beyond Prices"]

[Excerpts] "I most seriously suggest that we here accept a program against all our meetings, papers, discussions. There is a terrible inflation here that is already becoming a political problem."

Stane Dolanc said this at the very end of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee (about implementing the anti-inflation policy), thus provoking many old and new thoughts and questions about the resoluteness, readiness, and ability of the LC and its leadership to finally come to grips with the serious social situation in a different way.

Wasted Time

This Central Committee session has also shown how difficult it is to free oneself from misconceptions, including the one that we shall find correct ways out of the crisis through the previously used "technology" of political action only through meetings, exhausting speeches from the rostrum, and appeals.

The Central Committee session, however, is also a much more serious warning that little, or, according to many, nothing has been done with a view to freeing ourselves from a much more complex and difficult misconception that the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, together with the anti-inflation program as its inseparable part, will implement itself without appropriate changes that would include a bit of a more aggressive rather than a spectator attitude on the part of the LC in promptly settling the ideological differences that have followed the attempts to confirm in life the adopted economic strategy.

The period of 2 years was obviously insufficient for solving the basic disagreement on development and, primarily, on ideology, on what way out of the crisis to adopt.

Intonations of this disagreement were also felt at this party leadership session, which was expected, considering its intention to put an end to such big ideological disagreements in the practical implementation of the stabilization program. Instead of the LC rostrum being a place for mutual explanations, one acquires the impression that the final settling of accounts with the champions of resistance, vacillation, and even direct opposition to the stabilization program is again being postponed and transferred to the field of the institutions that should have long ago "rendered an accounting" and explained why our economic strategy experiences setbacks and failures every day. By the way, one cannot claim that the champions of such behavior have been identified, although it is clear that it must be done if -- as we have been warned several times -- we do not want things to continue their way and thus to enable inflation to assume destructive characteristics with unforeseeable political consequences.

Even if one can accept the explanation that at the time the anti-inflation program was adopted we were not aware of how grave the economic situation was (which, in a way, throws doubt upon our ability to assess the present and foresee the future), there is still an open question of whether we are now aware of what is in store for us in the months to come, or whether we shall again put on the agenda of the 13th LCY Congress something that we should have settled since the 12th Congress.

The Central Committee has unanimously adopted stands on implementing the anti-inflation policy. One can conclude from their contents, from basic points of the introductory report, and from many speeches that this document will be an attempt to reaffirm and rehabilitate the strategic aims of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Therefore, there cannot and must not be any dilemmas for the LC and society about whether one should take up the energetic changes the program envisages, or give oneself up to the logic of state and statist interventions.